## THE UNION

## FOREIGN.

THE MESSAGE IN FRANCE.

We give to-day a full exhibit of the French pres diplomacy in the Texas business as the said postiers were all in vain. As Tal-

FRENCH PRESS UPON THE PRESIDENT'S MES

sage of the President of the United cting the Oregon question," observes

Is not or a tenor to indicate this included by a spirit of conciliation. He dwells much in his moderation, but he shows it so little, and tone is such, that should a similar tone be assed by the British government, the affair must the British government, the affair must terminate in a war. Negotiations re-the Oregon territory have been pending year 1818. Both powers wish to possess the year 1818. Both powers wish to possess river Columbia, the only important stream in west of the New World. In the conferences of were held in 1818, 1824, and 1826, it was sed that the mavigation should be free for both arrises but the United States wished to possess a banks from the 49th degree of latitude to the m. England offered the left bank, preserving other for herself, both countries having the free to fundic with the Indians. Such is the conson which at present exists, and which Mrk wishes to put an end to. The President, ind of exerting himself to bring the debate to a fict termination, appears to have done all in his set to render it impossible. During the negotias of 1844, England gave up to the United States art of the right bank of the river, and one or ports in the archipelago. Thus England ord every desire to arrange the affair amicably, offering more than in the former negotiaort of the right bank of the river, and one or ports in the archipelago. Thus England bed every desire to arrange the affair amicably, offering more than in the former negotiation. Mr. Polk, on the contrary, offered less, was streamous in his endeavors to prevent English navigating the Columbia; as a compation, he consented to give them one or more in the islands of Quadra and Vancouver compensation of little value. He, moreover, tred, that when he consented to leave any porwhatsoever of the Oregon territory to Great un, he did it, not as an acknowledgment that and any right to it, but simply from a desire to save peace, and out of respect for those of his y right to it, but simply from a desire to sace, and out of respect for those of his rs who had negotiated upon the basis of with England. England having refused the offer made by Mr. Polk (and which and to consider a most gracious one) the withdrew it, and then maintained that the she Oregon territory was the lawful proper Umon. Notwithstanding the tone of the Camesange, it does not follow that a war cassarily ensue. How often in Europe have powers been as near hostilities? The of representatives may vote certain offensures for England; it is even to be expected, will be the case, as the President is do-bis power to excite it to do so, but it is to that the pacific interests with find a refuse

the Atlantic as vain and ridiculous brevadoes. They exhorted the nation, conformably to the last proclamation of Washington, to confine itself to domestic affairs, and not to aim at other conquests than those which she accomplished so honorably, as well as profitably, over the wild and unculvivated lands at its disposal. Mr. Polk, very different from his illustrious predicessors, reduces himself to the level of the rough cultivators of the valley of the Ohie, in whose opinion Europe is a collection of degraded beings, gronning under the weight of monarchical government, and which it would be no difficult matter for the forces of the Union to overcome, it is impossible to explain the imprudent language contained in the President's message in any other manner. But England is not the only power to which the arrogant message applies. France is likewise roughly nanided with respect to the Texas affair. France is reproached with wishing to have Texas made an independent state, instead of going to swell the American federation, and the incorporation of Texas is represented as a victory over the European monarchies. The message reminds France that she was an ally formerly of the United States, that she has a common interest with the Junon—that of the freedom of the seas. States, that she has a common interest with the Union—that of the freedom of the seas. France is, in truth, an advocate for maritime liberty; but this liberty was not in question in the affair of Texas. France has been a useful and powerful ally of the United States. She has ever applauded the increase of the prosperity and power of America; but that is no reason that she should applaud the United States when they gave themselves up to the spirit of conquest, when, by a procedure ever to be condemned, they took from Mexico one of its finest provinces to appropriate it to their own use, and for the express purpose of re-establishing schat the Mexican had so nobly abolished—wat the infamous slave-trade. France, although not republican, is not the less deveted to the cause of fiberty. She loves justice, and could not see America openly violate the rights of men without feeling painfully hurt. Apropas to that subject, Mr. Polk expresses himself in terms of the most detestable hypocrisy, for, in reading that document, any person agnorant of the real facts of the case would imagine that it was the United States, and not Mexico, which had a right to complain. France, the, was acting a noble part where size negotiated with the the view to put a period to those encroachments which nothing could justify."

The Presse states that—
"The message of the President of the United States, are more diffuse, thus are revisions document. es, that she has a common interest with the on—that of the freedom of the seas. France is,

iculous bravadoes. They

Texas and Oregon.'

encroachments which nothing could justify."

The Presse states that—
"The measure of the President of the United States is more diffuse than any previous document of the same nature. It is with difficulty contained in nine columns of armali text. The Oregon queation being the most important matter alluded to in the columns of armali text. The Oregon queation being the most important matter alluded to in the document, merits attention before all others. Upon that question the lariguage of the President is their and determined, and boldly maintains the prediction of the considerable thanking already manifested last year as to the totality of the territory. After having, at considerable legth, explained that the different proposals made by his predecessors to Great British government could not legitimately prove any right over any portion of the contested territory, according to the recognised principles of all nations. There were three proposals made by the predecessors of Mr. Polk to the British cabinst. It was offered to arrange the question is litigation by surrendering to Great British the portion situated beyond the 49th degree of nocth lattude; and on two different occasions it was proposed to declare the navigation of the river Columbia free. Mr. Polk considers that those concessions were excessive, and he congrutulates himself that they were refused and that, consequently, they

VOLUME 1.

"As respects the Oregon question," says the Con

THE FRENCH VIEW OF BRITISH POLITICS.-In the present state of the politics and the political rela-

tions of England, now so difficult and so complice ted, and fraught too with consequence so momen tous, it may be interesting to learn what is though

of England by the nation so long considered England's hereditary enemy, but now by diplomacy brought to a "cordial understanding." We subjetherefore the following opinions of the leading

From the London Times, Dec. 19.

Parisian press on the British crisis:

Daily Amion.

" LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

WASHINGTON CITY, TUESDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 27, 1846.

may be withdrawn. The free navigation of the Co-lumbia appears to him to be a privilege which ought not, on any terms, to be accorded by the American government; and on this subject his opinion is so firmly fixed, that Mr. Pakenham—the British min-ister at Washington—despairing to convince the President, had abandoned all discussion on that point. A convention, passed on the 6th of August, 1827, between the two nations, stipulated that, pending a definitive arrangement, the territory should be occupied conjointly by the two parties. At the same time an article of the convention stipu-lates that when one of the two parties should wish to "Some amongst them have already precived the read of them."

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"Some amongst them have already precived the read of the part of Lord John Russell is the read of the surface. The part of the part of Lord John Russell is the part of Lord John Russell is the read of the surface. But it would seem that when he reads to the part of Lord John Russell is the part of "Notwithstanding the apparant of Lord John Russell," At the same time an article of the convention sipulates that when one of the two parties should wish to put a period to this combined occupation, it should give one year's notice in advance. Mr. Poli proposes to the Congress to take advantage of this strick to disclaim the convention of 1827, and to signify to the British government that in fature the United States propose to exercise a sovereign jurisdiction over the entire of the Oregon. The passage of the President's message on this subject is explicit, and well calculated to embarrass the British government. It may be recollected that during the last session Sir Robert Peel publiely orgaged, in the name of the cabinet, not to desist from the claims already announced. One or other of the government must, however, give way, or the difference must be settled by force. Notwithstanding the gravity of this question, we believe that the affair will be arranged. Resiprocal concessions will be made. The American government has never been so absolute as it appears at present. The rights which Mr. Polic affirms to be so clear, are, on the contrary, contestable. His predecessors opened the way to a compromise, and he will, no doubt, return to the aame course. Eugland was wrong not to have accepted at a former period the arrangement proposed to her. She has, as she has frequently done previously, erred through being too obstinate. But at present she will, no doubt, prefer to a war which would be disastrous to the two nations, the proposal which was previously refused. The question, moreover, is now placed on such grounds that no further adjournment is possible, and the attention of the two countries ought, therefore, to be directed to it immediately. It is not doubtful that in the American chamber of representatives, the views of the President will obtain a considerable majority. The election of speaker, which took place on the 24 of this month, is in this respect a certain indication. The candidate of the administration party, Mr. Davis, was elected by 120 votes to 72

sell. The difficulties to be overcome are very great.
That the whigs feel this is evident, but if those difficulties are such as to baffe the attempts of the whigs feel this is evident, but if those difficulties are such as to baffe the attempts of the whigs feel this is evident, but if those difficulties are such as to baffe the attempts of the whigs feel this is evident, but if those difficulties are such as to baffe the attempts of the was." He talks of Colonel Benton's "exist" to overcome, how can the tories expect to succeed?

Can Wellington form a cabinet? Where are his men? Where is his leader in the Commons? If the position of Wellington renders the formation of a cabinet on his part almost impossible, that of Sir Robert Peel is just as bad. He is every where coindemned by the agricultural party. In London as well as Liverpool he is called a traitor and turn-coat. The Times even does not spare him. It now actuates the most desirable portion of the globe; and of having compromised the most important questions, ever ing to his having concealed his features behind an mask, in the same manner as he is wont to conceal his policy, instead of acting in a frank, open, and honest way. He led the tories, but he despited them as much as he himself was detested. The more we reflect upon the matter the more impossite them as much as he himself was detested. The more we reflect upon the matter the more impossite that he proposite party. The Queen considers have compelled him to place in the hands of others."

The Sicele, after stating that nothing definitive had been settled relative to the formation of a new cabinet, observes—"The conduct of the Queen in the present crisis, when the chief interests of England are at stake, merits the greatest praise. What we cabinet, observes—"The conduct of the Queen in the present crisis, when the chief interests of England are at stake, merits the greatest praise. What we cabinet, observes—"The conduct of the country. When the tory leader of the opposite party. The Queen consider may to voted. In the interval which will ensue, in consequence of this inevitable conflict, the British government would do well to commence a decisive negotiation, if it wishes to escape serious complications abroad. This is the course expected on the Stock Exchange in London and in the city; for although the public mind was excited by the tone which pervades he message, the public funds were not paralyzed by it. though the public mind was excited by the tone which pervades the message, the public funds were not paralyzed by it."

"We want time and space," says the Nationel—"To appreciate, in a becoming manner, the clear, firm, and decided language of Mr. Polk. We will content ourselves to-day with stating that the measures proposed by the President, from the abrogation of the convention of 1828 to the establishment of military posts, clearly indicate the resolution of the American government to occupy the contested territory, not temporarily, but permanently. The English press, which affects to find the President's message more moderate than it expected, will no doubt explain to us what more it had to dread than the formal declarations—1st, that the right of America over Oregon was absolute, and that she was determined, if necessary, to assert it by the force of arms; 2d, that no compromise is practicable; 3d, that the temporary convention must expire in a year; 4th, finally, that the soldiers, laws, and post office of the United States shall extend to the contested territory, and render it hereafter a truly American land. M. Guizot and his theory of the European balance of power applied to the American continent, will find it difficut to triumph over the principle which Mr. Polk means to uphold with regard to Europe."

"As respects the Oregon question," says the Constitutioned—

"It is easy to perceive that the President was abashed by the bad effect of the philippies of his journal. After the searlike declamations of the Washington Union"—after the semi-official announcement of seme of the democratic journals that the message would contain a complete vindication of the rights of the United States, and reject all idea of a compromise—the language of Mr. Polk must appear singularly pale and subdued. The President, after referring to anterior negotiations, and announmonths."

From the Constitutionnel.

The policy of England is now concentrated in politico-economical questions. These it is that will modify the aristocratical principle, the constitution of the soil, and a host of prerogatives of the higher classes. The abolition of the corn-laws is only the symbol of the struggle between the middle and the higher classes—of the struggle between the agricultural and the manufacturing party. Although the question has in itself an immense range, it is nevertheless only a pretext—the prelude of still more considerable changes. This circumstance escapes the attention of neither party, and this is why a most desperate battle will be fought upon this ground. Hitherto power alternately passed from the tories to the whigs, and from the whigs to the tories. Events and the politics of the day, rather than any modification of principles (the reform of Paliament, however, excepted) determined these changes. The present state of politics involves a material modification of the respective positions of parties—the increase of the power of the "cotton and coal lords," as they are called, and the consequent decrease of the previleges of the lords of the soil. The tory perty is perfectly slive to the dangers with which it is threatened, and its resistance is explained by the pear singularly pale and subdued. The President, after referring to anterior negotiations, and announcing that, a compromise being no longer possible, it was time to renounce that course and set up a claim to the entire of Oregon, contented himself with proposing the abrogation of the convention of 1888. He next recommended the adoption of measures of protection on behalf of the Americans already settled in Oregon. He says nothing of the mode of conducting that negotiation with England, nor does he allude in the least to the more or less probable necessity of recurring to arms to terminate the difference. So far from that, Mr. Polk subscribes beforehand, and most heartily, to any measures difence. So far from that, Mr. Fork subscribes be-forehand, and most heartily, to any measures dif-ferent from his own which Congress may think proper to adopt, in order to settle the question. That language is little in accord with the declaration of the Union, or the menacing and provoking tone of the Union, or the menacing and provoking tone assumed last year by Mr. Tyler on the subject of Texas and Oregon."

The Siècle observes, that the "messages of the Presidents of the American Union exceed in general all the limits assigned to documents of a similar nature in the European states. Mr. Polk, whose position is truly difficult, has enlarged the practice of his predecessors, and the twelve columns of our journal would scarcely suffice to republish the detailed exposition which he thought proper to make of his policy. We shall confine ourselves at present to indicate the principal features of that message, in which all Europe, and in particular France and England, have been rather rudely cast at the feet of the United States. It will be seen from the perusal of the President's message, that without having more intimately conciliated England, M. Guizot has successed in producing a serious coolness between France and the United States, which are our natural allies. Not only did not the minister for foreign affairs prevent the annexation of Texas by his unfortunate intervention, but he has deprived himself of the part of an arbitrator, to which he aspired in the contest raised on the Oregon territory. Never, says Mr. Poik, will the United States submit this question to the arbifration of a third power. The President, after having given an historical statement of the negotiations, commenced by his predecessors, declares that England, after having refused all the proposals made to her, and not having proposed in return any that were acceptable, the negotiations had closed for the present. Mr. Polk does not refuse to enter into a compromise. He declares himself disposed to follow in this respect the instructions given him by the Congress; but at the same time he declares himself determined to dissolve the convention of 1826, by virtue of which a joint occupation has been held, and to solicit from the Congress certain measures to extend immediately the protection of the American laws to the colonats of the O

the privileges of the lords of the soil. The tory perty is perfectly alive to the dangers with which it is threatened, and its resistance is explained by the prospect which it dreads. The statemen of the prospect with the nitrogram and ameliorations. But then they almost always dragged their party violently in tow; this happened on more than once taking the initiative in reforms and ameliorations. But then they almost always dragged their party violently in tow; this happened on more than once taking the initiative in reforms and ameliorations. But then they almost always dragged their party violently in tow; this happened on more than once taking the initiative in reforms and mellorations. But then they almost always dragged their party violently in tow; this happened on more than once taking the initiative in reforms and the party violently in tow; the happened on more than the occasion to Sir R. Peel himself, who, although a tory, has now reforms the inevitable consequences of the political and politico-economical transformations which are being manifested on all sides.

"But the middle classes in England have a direct and immediate interest—we will not say in the complete abolition of the corn-laws, for England is provided and immediate interest—we will not say in the complete abolition of the corn-laws, for England is provided that the strength of the new ministry. It is this also that had totated the reforms already effected by Sir. R. Peel. England at present exports nearly 1,500,000,000 fraces of manufactured produce. The conditions of the corn intent has become allarmed at this prodigious movement, and on the other, to preserve the own place in the foreign trade, on which the proceeding the produce, the conditions of the conditions of the conditions of the conditions of the political produce. The conditions of the produce

From the London Times, Dec. 19.

"The whig ministry, in order to atrengthen itself," may she Journal des Debats, "may probably resort to the expedient of a dissolution of Pacliament. But has it well considered the effect which a dissolution of produce? Is it aware what deep trouble it would spread throughout the country! Has it reflected that it would take place at the moment when the country is laboring under a commercial crisis? Has it reflected that all the English money—that both great and small capitals are swallowed up in the railways? That those railways, multiplied by a mad rage for speculation, have long been waiting the sanction of the legislature? That the enormous sums placed in the hands of the bankers for those enterprises would be kept from circulation and would

have been expected.

"We printed on Monday, amidst the voluminous correspondence which reached us by the Cambris, the report of the Secretary of the Navy of the United States. The naval force spoken of in this document is formidable, both numerically and with regard to the efficiency of the ships, as ascertained by the report of gentlemen conversant with the subject. Mr. Bacroft accounts satisfactorily for the proceedings of forty-nine ships of various force which are distributed in the different quarters of the globemassiy off Brazil, in the Pacific, on the African coast, and, above all, on the home stations. It would appear that on this last there are ten ships (including the Vandalia) in commission, under the command of Commodore Conner, and ready to act at a moment's notice on any point required.

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Frigates o											
Sloops-of	war						١.				2
Brigs											
Schooner											
Steamers											
Store-ship											

"On this list of 75 we have seen that 49 are in com-

cles. This point has been deeply studied by the economista and statemen of Grest Britan. Lord John Russell, Mr. Macaulay, and the Villereas and attacement of problem with remarks and statement of problem with remarks and the statement of the particle of

"Some amongst them have already preceived the result of the modification of the tax, and joined the anti-corn-law league. This truth will not be long in gaining ground, and it is more than probable that, in a given time, the great English land owners will find themselves isolated in their claims, and abandone by the farmers and agriculturists.

"When the national feeling shall have thus become in a degree unanimous, the opposition in Parliament will necessarily lose their force and intensity, and the triumph of the manufacturing party, which has already gained signal victories, will not fell to arrive. Note he has already gained signal victories, will not fell to arrive. Note he has a given time the situation of this sailor would not rather go afort to haul down the sity, and the triumph of the manufacturing party.

to the yard arm, and that is just all.

"Increase of pay is the first thing needful; limited service the next; and be sure that the odious and unwarrantable custom of impressment could then be laid saids. We invite all our readers to cast their eyes over Sir Charles Napier's account of how the practice operates, and we will answer for it, if they have one spark of right feeling left, they will not grudge the miserable addition to the debit side of the budget which would be required to place matters on a right footing. Other alterations of less moment have been suggested—such as a just share of prize-money, pensions earned while serving, de.—but these are evidently, however just and politic.

one type than usual. What is certain is this that our government, and we think rightly so, are overhauling our military and naval resources. Jersey, we see, is bristling with fortifications; Guernsey is emulating her warlike sister; and even poor little Alderney is making dire preparations against any cattle raid, should the United States be foolish

## ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SEN-ATORS.

On Saturday, the 10th inst., the legislature went not the election of a United States senator, for six rears from the 4th of March, 1847, and also of another term of Mr. Walker. On reluctant to undertake the arbitration of the dispute, which has sometimes been hinted at. From the manner of this paper, taken in connexion with its reputed official character, it is to be inferred that he would rather not meddle at all, but that if forced to take a part, it would not be on the side of the United States.

The British press has noticed much at length the reports of the various executive departments of our government. We shall give extracts from these notices hereafter. The following from the Chronicle of December 31st, in relation to the British and American navy, will attract attention. We may say in

Mexico.-The schr. Argue, Captain Brown, arri

Mexico.—The schr. Argus, Captain Brown, arrived yeaterday from Tampico. She brings \$16,303 in specie to saindry coinsigness. The Argus sailed from Tampico in the 5th instant, and Capt. Brown confirms all the information previously received, in relation to the recent revolution at the head of which is Gen. Paredes, who declares his intention to overthow the present Congress, and furthermore plediges himself to declare war against Fexas.

The schr Sarah Ann, Capt. Davidson, from Tampico, bound to Philadelphia, with a cargo of hides and \$6,000 in specie, was wrecked in coming over Tampico bar, on the 29th November. The vessel proved a total loss, with most of her cargo. About \$2,000 of the specie was saved from the wreck, and was immediately confiscated by the authorities, it having been smuggled on board. Capt. Davidson and the mate of the Sarah Ann sailed for Philadeldhia, via Havana, some time before the Argus left. Five of the crew of the schr. Sarah Ann came passengers in the Argus.

Argus left. Five of the crew of the schr. Sarah Ann came passengers in the Argus.

An English steamer arrived at Tampico on the 24th ult., with a considerable quantity of quicksilver, and sailed again on the 28th, with a large amount of specie on board. There were no American vessels in the port of Tampico when the Argus sailed.—N. Orleans Courier, Jan. 17.

A CARD.

We, the undersigned, beg leave to tender to Capt. Whitcomb, his officers, and the crew of United States revenue schooner Alert, our warmest thanks for the very prompt and valuable assistance rendered to Capt. Roberson, of the ship St. Andrews, of this port, recently stranded near Prospect, Maine.

J. KIRK,

of New Brunswick, Marine Ins. Asso J. DUNCAN, President Globe Insurance Company W. J. STARR, Agent for the Croton Ins. Co., N. Y JNO. WESHENR,

Owner of ship St. Andrews St. Johns, N. B. Jan. 15, 1846. To-morrow evening, January 29th,

In the Plumbe Gallery, Concert Hall, DR. HOLLICK vill deliver an important and interesting Lectur on the PHYSIOLOGY AND PHILOSOPHY OF REPRODUC

TION IN PLANTS AND ANIMALS: TION IN PLANTS AND ANIMALS.

Illustrated by his sixter anatomical models of the male and female systems complete, infant being st every stage, &c.; all full-sized and life-like, with a large number of diagrams. The chief derangements of these organs will also be explained, and the application of galvanism to their cure illustrated by the lange catannic nattern, which will be put in action after the lecture. Admission 25 cents. For gentlemen only. Youths not admitted this evening. Doors open at 7; lecture to commence at 7;

N. B. Dr. Hollick's book on the subject, illustrated by ten colored plates, may now be had at the lecture-room, or of the book-sellers; price \$1.

It Dr. H. may be consulted, or receive applications, at Brown's Hotel.

Jan 27—2t

TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

NUMBER 230

MONDAY, January 26, 1846.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The journal of Saturday was read and approved.

The SPEAKER announced that the business first in order would be the call of the States for petitions commencing where the call was last arrested, with the State of Rhode Island. DREGON

Mr. T. B. KING rose and asked leave that a certain paper, which (he said) he would send to the clerk's table, might be read. The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman submit

Mr. KING. No, sir. But I ask, that the

JOINT RESOLUTION concerning the Oregon terri

JOINT RESOLUTION concerning the Oregon territory. Whereas, by the convention concluded the twentieth day of Detolere eighteen houried and eighteen, between the United States of America and the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and ireland, for the period sten years, and afterwards indefinitely extended and continued in force by another convention of the same parties, concluded the sixth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-even, it was agreed that any country that may be claimed by either party on the northwest coast of America westward of the Stony or Rocky muuntains, now commonly called the Oregon territory, thould, together with its harbors, bays, and creeks, and the anxigation of all rivers within the same, he "free and open" for the viscels, citizens, and subjects of the two powers, but without prejudice to any claim which either of the parties might have to any part of and country; and with the factour prevision, in the tender and the party of the control of the two powers, but without prejudice to any claim which either of the parties might have to any part of and country; and with the factour prevision, in the tender approach of the two powers and the convention of the parties and the convention of the control of the two powers and the convention of the control of the two powers and the convention of the parties are the parties of the parties are the convention of the parties and the convention of the parties are the parties and the parties are the parties and the parties are the parties and the parties and the parties are the parties and the parties and the parties are the parties and the parties are the parties and the parties an

party:

nd whoreas it has now become desirable that the respective
claims of the United States and Great Britain should be
definitely settled, and that said territory may me longer
than need be remain subject to the evil consequences of
the divided allogiance or its American and British population, and of the contiation and condict of national juridictions, dangerous to the cherished peace and good undescentified of the two complies:

ictions, dangerous to the cherished peace and good as erstanding of the two countries: the view, therefore, that steps be taken for the abrogs ion of the said convention of the sixth of August sigh

The reading having been concluded, Mr. KING said that his intention this at the proper time as an amendment to he several pending propositions on the Oregon ques-

Mr. WENTWORTH gave notice that he should, when the proposition came up, ask leave to amend, as follows:

"But no proposition for arbitration concerning the said territory shall be made by the government of the United States, antilit shall be satisfied that the markets of Great Britain shall be permonently open to the breadstaffs of the United States."

The SPEAKER (addressing Mr. Kina) said that the proposition could only be received by unaumous consent, or by a suspension of the rules.

Mr. KING said he presumed there would be no objection. He merely wished that the proposition should lie on the table, and be printed.

Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL was understood to say, that the original resolution had not yet (he believed) been printed, and to suggest that that and all the proposed amendments should be printed together.

The suggestion having been assented to, the printing was ordered accordingly.

THE OREGON DEBATE.

Mr. PRESTON KING rose and asked leave to ffer the following resolution; which was read for

information:

Resolved. That all debate in the Committee of the Whole
House on the state of the Usion on joint resolution No. 6,
relating to Oregon, shall cease at 2 o'clock, p. m., on Monday next, (if the committee shall not sooner come to a conclusion upon the same j) and the committee shall then proceed to vote on such amendments as may be pending, or o'ferred to the same, and shall then report it to the House,
with such amendments as may have been agreed to by the
committee.

Mr. P. KING moved that the Induse now resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole on the
state of the Union.

The question was taken, and the motion seemed
on the point of being rejected, when
Mr. COBB demanded the yeas and nays; which

on the point of being rejected, when Mr. COBB demanded the yeas and nays; which were ordered.

And the question was taken, but before it was an nounced, a great number of members changed their votes from may to yea.

The vote was then announced as follows:
YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, John Quiney Adams, Stephen Adams, Anderson, Arnold, Ashmun, Atkinson, Barringer, Bayly, Bedinger, Bell, Benton, Bowlen, Boyd, Bringer, Boyl, Bedinger, Bell, Benton, Bowlen, Boyd, Bringer, Boyl, Bedinger, John H. Campbell, Catheart, Augustus A. Chamma, Chase, Clarke, Collin, Constalle, Graston, Gullom, Gulver, Daniel, Darragh, De Mott, Dixol, Dobbin, Douglass Ldani, Cobb, Cocke, Collin, Constalle, Graston, Gullom, Gulver, Daniel, Darragh, De Mott, Dixol, Dobbin, Douglass Ldanier, Daniel, Berding, Grover, Hamila, Havain, Lorder, Gentry, Gistinge, Giles, Grover, Hamila, Havain, Herrick, Hulhard, Hogy, E. B. Holmes, Hopkins, Hobarles, J. Ingervoll, Zenkins, James H. Johnson, Joseph Johnson, George W. Jones, Seaborn Jones, Kennedy, Freston King, Lawrence, Leake, Lewis, Levin, Long, Lumpkin, Maclay, McUlelland, McComell, McDowell, McHreston, McKay, Moulton, Norris, Cambell, McDowell, McHreston, McKay, Moulton, Norris, Switche, Sawyelle, Sawyelle, Belle, Ritter, John A. Reckwell, Follow, Frice, Relie, Ritter, John A. Reckwell, Thomasson, Jacob Thompson, Thurman, Tibbatts, Tiden, Toombs, Tredway, Villion, White, Winthrop, Weodward, Woodworth, and Yell—11?

NA18—Nessrs Sawyells, J. A. Black, Brockenbrough, Wm. Samuel D. Hubbard, Hungerford, Hunter, J. R. Ingersoll, Daniel P. King, Janettin, Miller, Mosseley, Ristl., Daniel P. King, Janettin, Miller, Mosseley, Ristl., More, Samuel, D. Hubbard, Hungerford, Hunter, J. R. Ingersoll, Daniel P. King, Janettin, Miller, Mosseley, Ristl., and Sarten, Schoen, Samuel D. Hubbard, Hungerford, Hunter, J. R. Ingersoll, Daniel P. King, Janettin, Miller, Mosseley, Ristl., and Samuel D. Hubbard, Hungerford, Hunter, J. R. Ingersoll, Daniel P. King, Janettin, Miller, Mosseley, Ristl., and Samuel D. Hubbard, Hungerfor

So the motion was agreed to.

Whereupon the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Tibbarts of Kentucky in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the joint resolution heretofore reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, providing for the termination of the convention between the United States and Great Britain respecting the territory of Oregon, together with the several amendments thereto pending.

Mr. PENDLETON was entitled to the floor, and addressed the committee during the hour. At his request, a report of his speech (in preparation) is postponed.

is postported.

Mr. P. spoke in opposition to the joint resolution, contending that the giving of the notice, in the manner proposed, would be equivalent to war; that war would not only be inevitable, but immediate. Even, however, if he was mistaken in this position, he was epossed to the notice as a measure of peace not believing that it would accomplish the object designed.

Mr. P. having concluded, Mr. SAW TELLE obtained the floor, Mr. TREDWAY, who sent to the clerk's table

the following amend offer when in order:

as may deem it advisable, consistently with our tra-dictions, cause notice to be given to the given. Great Fishin, that the convention between the States and Great Britain, concerning the country north-west coast of America, west of the Scoty me entered into on the sith August, 12th, shill, in a ity with the second article of said convention, noised and abrogated from and after two years it lies of the approval of this resolution; provided, thing hereis contained, shall restrict the Frender terminating said convention by negotiation, and at and the United State, in said treaty, at any point not of 40 deg north latingde.

Mr. SA WTELLE, then resumed the floor, and addressed the committee.

I do not desire, Mr. chairman, or design (said he) at this late day of this discussion, to make an thorate speech, or long detain the committee with any remarks which I may offer on the resolution under consideration. So much has already been said, and been as well said to explain the content of been so well said by gentlemen all around me, that I should hardly know where to begin or where to end should I attempt to fill out the hour which is allowed to gentlemen on this floor. But as that rule is not construed to be obligatory upon gentlemen to consume the entire hour; as the whole ground has been literally covered. sume theentire hour; as the whole ground has been literally covered, and every argument adduced which the iegenuity of man can device; as the merits of this question have been ably. fanifully, and eloquently discussed, I shall detain the committee but a few moments. Had I been so fortunate, sir, as to have obtained the ear of the chair at an ear her moment, I, too, might have gone fully into the subject, as I had the rainty to believe that I had blocked out a pretty good vanity to believe that I had blocked out a pretty good speech; and, although I cannot charge any gentleman with having intentionally stolen my story, still there has been so constant a peculation upon my capital that I find I have hitle, very little, of it now left; and I must therefore be content with briefly defining my position upon the question on which I shall soon be called to give my vote.

I admire, Mr. Chairman, the frank, manly, and truly democratic message of our President; and I believe that the recommendations therein contained find an enthusiastic response in the hearts of the people in every portion of our land, sind that there is not a mere willingness manifested by the people, but is desire—a strong, a deep, and a patriotic desire

is not a mere willingness manifested by the people, but a desire—a strong, a deep, and a patriotic desire will make a manifested by the people of the first warm who remain the protection of our government and our laws. And I cannot coincide with the venerable gentleman from Manaschusetts, [Mr. Asans.] who, our former occasion, expressed his fearful forebodings that the President of the United Status would back out? from the position he has assumed. Sr. I believe that he is made of sterner stoff, and that he has too much of the hickory in him—of frameas and dauntless courage—to be awered from the straight line of his duty; I believe that he will be found true to the principles upon which he has been are true to them.

And now, Mr. Chairman, allow me to inq

what does the resolution upon your table propose to bo Why, merely "that the President of the Undo? Why, merely "that the President of the United States forthwith cause notice to be given to the government of Great Britain, that the conventum between the United States and Great Brhain, concerning the territory of Oregon of the 6th of August, 1827, signed at London, shall be agouilled and abrogated at the expiration of the term of twelve months, from and after said notice chall be given, conformably to the second article of the said convention of the 6th of August, 1827." And yet we are told in this hall if you adopt that resolution; if you take this measure which is thus in express arms provided for in the convention between the United States and Great Britain, that war must inevitably ensure, that the sword must be drawn, and United States and Great Britain, that war must inevitably ensue; that the sword must be drawn, and that the 'British ion' is at this moment whething his teeth, and placing himself in an autitude of readiness for this quarrel. Sir, there is no occasion for all this high-nounding and warlike declamation. In there anything believersat in the tone, the language, or the spirit of the resolution? Not at all. Why, then, this flourish, this vaporing, this gasconading, and these mock heroics, to which we have bettered to for a few days past, in r. Pation to a war that the excessive sensibilities of some gentlem numbers of the excessive sensibilities of some gentlem numbers and the excessive sensibilities of some gentlem numbers of aggression on the part of Gr. at Britain—a war of aggression on the part of Gr. at Britain—a war wholly unprovoked by us, and war comes it is a war of aggression on the part of Gr. at Britain—a war wholly unprovoked by us, and war that event happens, if I may judge from the tone and temper of gentlemen in this hall and elsewhere, we will have the beatings of but one heart among the entire people of this country; then we will draw the sword, and fling the scabbard away.

But I hear it whispered, "suspend section for the present; delay to take any step; we must people of orgon; we must float in emigration there; we must creep into this beatuful and this fertile region by steath;" and whom we are one firmly planted there, when we are multipled, as the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Kenneor] has it, by the "American multiplication table," then, porcupine-like, we must thrust out our quills and drive out all intruders, or fwe cannot thus effect our purpose, then, in the language of the gentleman who has just addressed the committee, we must resort to settlement, to negotiation, to diplomacy or compromis—ay, that is the word, and, sir, if I understand the meaning of that term to be the way and the mainer in which the State of Maine, which It have the honor here in part to rep-

word, and, sir, if I understand the meaning of that term to be the way and the manner in which the State of Maine, which I have the honor here in part to represent, was recently "compromised," yes victimized, to satisfy the grasping avarice and rapacity of Great Britain and her minister, Lord Ashburton, then I want to hear no more of that word, for it is the vilest term in the whole vocabulary. The fruit

ceed to vice on such amendments as may be pending, or of fered to the same, and shall then report it to the House with such amendments as may be pending, or of fered to the same, and shall then report it to the House with such amendments as may have been agreed to by the committee.

Mr. P. KING said he did not propose to ask the House to adopt the resolution now. He merely offered it by way of notice, and asked that it might lie on the table.

Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL was understood to ask whether the gentleman from New York [Mr. P. KING] had informed any member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of his intention to offer this resolution?

Mr. P. KING was understood to say that (the resolution having been read) those gentlemen had all of them now the information before them.

Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL. That, then, is all the information they have had.

The resolution was laid on the table.

OREGON.

Mr. P. KING moved that the House now resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole on the tate of the Union.

The question was taken, and the motion seemed on the point of being rejected, when Mr. COBB demanded the yeas and nays; which Mr. COBB demanded the yeas and nays; which Mr. COBB demanded the yeas and nays; which was complain of the South because they do not come up to this work with all the warmsh and energy with which they sided in the consumption of the

nessed on this floor a disposition to excite sectional jealousies, to array one portion of the country against another. Gentlemen of the West complain of the South because they do not come up to this work with all the warmth and energy with which they sided in the consummation of the annexation of Texes. What has that to do with this question? The question of Texes was settled on its merits, and I would see this question treated in the same way. The lone star of Texas now shines brightly in our galaxy, and still there is room for the star of Oregon. Yes, and a charge is made against the South of ingratinde. Sir, I have in former life had the gratification of cultivating during a brief residence in the South many friendships with its high-minded and generous inhabitants, and have familiarized myself somewhat with the southern character; and in justice to the South, I must say that they are never amenable to the charge of ingratitude; for if there is a trait in their character of which they may well feel proud even to boasting, it is that they are ever and always tout to their friends, and magnatimous to their enemies.

Mr. Choirman, the gentleman from Indiana, [Mr. Kenneny.] informed this House that the patriotism of the North, too, was measured by dollars and cents. Sir, I would say to that honorable gentleman, that he know very hitle of the character of our people, if he supposes that we are governed by such grovelling, sordid motives. Who, I ask you, in the war of the revolution, and in the later war with Great Britain, were found in the thickest of the fight? Want you proof of the gallart partiotism of New England's sona? Go to Lexington, to Concord, to Bunker Hill, and to the scenes of hundreds of other hard-fough battles, and even row you may see the bones of the enemy bleaching in the sun—as monuments of their valor. Yes; let was come again with Great Britain, or any other nations on the face of the globe, then go and ask your Secretary of the Navy where he will look for seamen to may your national ships—